

THE MONEY GONE.

PORTER WILL RESIGN THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENCY. HAS EXHAUSTED THE APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—[Special.]—The census of the census office is practically at a standstill, and there is a strong intimation that Superintendent Porter is about to step down and out. It is even said his resignation has already been written, and that it is now in the hands of his friends.

In some quarters it is stated that Mr. Porter contemplated retirement at the request of President Harrison, who has been greatly annoyed at the persistent attacks made on the census of the census, especially in the north-west, where it is generally discredited.

CAUSE OF HIS RETIREMENT. While the president's criticism may have had an influence in shaping Mr. Porter's decision, the prime cause of his retirement is thought to be that he has gotten himself so thoroughly swamped that he is anxious to retire before the true condition of affairs is exploded. When he started in, Porter had considerable reputation as a statistician. He had been an Englishman and a free trader until he found that it would be to his advantage to change his political color and accept a trust from the republican party. As a protectionist he out-McKinned McKinley. When he was appointed superintendent of the census, he agreed to make the figures prove that the tariff walls could not be raised high enough, and that taxation was the supreme blessing of the people. He decided to increase his prestige by completing the work of the census in half the time consumed by previous superintendents.

WHEN MONEY WAS PLENTIFUL. With an appropriation of \$6,100,000 at his back, he threw open the doors and every man, woman or child whom a republican politician needed appointed was given a job. The census office became the dumping ground for office seekers in search of more permanent places. With 4,000 clerks at work in Washington and 50,000 enumerators in the field, the work started off with a rush and a boom a year ago. Accuracy, however, was made subservient to speed. In the first place, Porter was under contract to finish the count in time for the last congress to make the decennial apportionment. That he accomplished. Subsequently, until a couple of months ago, things went on with a whirl. At that time it was suddenly discovered that the appropriation had been run through with. His work had to cease or else more money had to be forthcoming. Porter contemplated the use of the million dollars appropriation for mortgages and indebtedness statistics, but finding that that was a special appropriation and could not be touched, he set the gullotine to work, mowing off official heads. Over 1,000 clerks have been discharged within the past two weeks, and 1,000 more will go before July. Every division has been crippled, and in many the work is absolutely broken.

PORTER AT HIS WITS' END. In short, Superintendent Porter is swamped. He does not know how to run a big bureau without money. He has exhausted the appropriation and now he is anxious to turn over the census to some one else.

It is also likely that the administration of the bureau will be subjected to a scathing investigation by the next congress. That congress will have its hands full of investigation, and this democratic congress that swept in at the tidal wave of 1873, and among other things traced the whisky ring almost to the door of the white house.

THERE'LL BE PLENTY TO DO. In addition to the census bureau, the pension office will be given a thorough overhauling. The commission on the census will be investigated. Comptroller Lacy will have to go, on account of his stewardship of the wrecked Keybank bank, and the connection of Postmaster General Wainmaker, Second Comptroller Gilkinson, Assistant Secretary Nettleton, and Bank Examiner Drew with the wreck of that bank, will be put under the microscope, and Mr. Blaine will have to explain why he stood out for his friends, Steve Elkins and D. O. Mills, in the Behring sea controversy. These are some of the investigations that will be had. Is it any wonder that Porter prefers to go back to the editor's chair rather than to remain at the head of a bureau crippled and blocked just at the time when the census ought to become apparent.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP. As shown by County Correspondents in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—[Special.]—The report of the agricultural department on the condition of the cotton crop is very discouraging. The acreage is placed at 97.7 per cent of the area of last year, and the average yield is 85.7 of that of '90. The reduction of area is attributed in some districts to contracted area on account of low prices, and in others to unfavorable conditions for planting and germination.

The acreage as compared with those of last year is as follows: Virginia, 86; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 93; Georgia, 95; Florida, 96; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 96; Louisiana, 96; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 96; Tennessee, 96.

The general condition is the lowest for June since 1874, though it is only a fraction lower than that of 1883 and 1880, the latter a year of low yield following favorable later conditions. The state averages of condition are: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 75; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 80; Florida, 80; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 80; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 80.

The temperature of May was quite too low for cotton, the cool nights checking germination and retarding growth. Of course, these conditions make the crop late in development, and places a few days, in others a week or more, than in seasons of early development.

There is frequent mention of bad stands, and the constant replanting will reduce the yield. Cultivation is necessarily late, and the fields grow, with the usual variation resulting from differences in soil, amount of replanting, and the promptness and efficiency of planting.

The following notes from the explanations of county correspondents show the local peculiarities of the cotton situation in Georgia: Peachtree, three weeks late, owing to drought; the crop is small, and the yield is low. The weather is generally unfavorable, and the crop is small, and the yield is low.

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POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

PREPARING TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON COINAGE. POLITICAL MATTERS, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Usual Talk About Tammany-Blaine's Organ and His Health-Hill and Jones.

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special.]—The silver men have opened a campaign of education and are preparing to invade the east and storm the strongholds of gold.

The executive committee of the national silver committee was in session two days at the Hoffman house last week, and they decided that the people of the east could and should be won over to the cause of free silver. The eastern states are to be flooded with free silver literature from the headquarters of the committee at Washington.

"It is a campaign of education we have entered upon," said Secretary Law Orville, "and we are going to win. Free silver is our platform and there is no politics in our campaign. Democrats, republicans and greenbackers, all are to be won over to the cause of free silver."

While at the committee was in session Senators Stewart, Jones and Squires and Stephen B. Elkins were at the same hotel and were frequently consulted by members of the committee. Senators Stewart and Jones are well known as advocates of the free coinage of silver.

"Silver is going to be the issue in the next national campaign," said Senator Stewart to the American people are going to have free silver and I believe both parties will put a silver plank in their platform next year. Out west the tariff does not concern us so much as the coinage of our silver. That is now one of the great issues before the country, and it must be settled very soon."

Steve Elkins kept in the background while the plan of the free silver educational campaign was being arranged, but his presence at the Hoffman house at that time was very significant to a close political observer. He is Blaine's closest personal friend and it is said he is the man who has been the most influential in the silver movement.

"Did Elkins say that Mr. Blaine favored free coinage, and if elected president would recommend it in his first message?"

"To this question the silver man only smiled and answered: 'Oh, Mr. Blaine's all right.' This may mean much or little, but if Stephen B. Elkins, speaking for the secretary of state, has satisfied the national silver committee that Blaine is with them on the free coinage question, it means a ten strike for Mr. Blaine, and the western delegates to the next convention will go instructed for him. While the president has been moving over to the Cape May cottage with Baby McKee and the other scoundrels, the boy is supposed to be wild, the friends of Blaine have been making every effort to get him in the next convention. This meeting of silver men was really more important than it seemed at first glance and Mr. Blaine never made a more diplomatic political deal than to quietly make himself solid with the republican leaders of the west. The opponents of Blaine may say there is nothing in this, but it is pretty certain that Stephen B. Elkins was not at the Hoffman house during the meeting of this silver committee by accident, and it is equally certain that some of these silver men were enthusiastic Blaine supporters when they left New York.

Governor Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones. Governor Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones continue the star attractions in New York politics. A few days ago Jones made to say in an interview that he was out of politics and was going to devote his time to superintending the erection of an extension to his scale works, but two days later he denied having made any such statements, which of course means that he is still in politics. While Jones talks and pays the freight bill is keeping quiet and saying nothing, but if surface indications are worth anything he is still master of the political situation in New York. If Hill wants to be governor again and win a solid delegation from the state to help him get the nomination for president next year, it looks now as though he would have no trouble in securing both. Jones wants to be governor, and has been making himself pretty solid with the farmers, but he has not learned the combination of the political machine, and it is the machine that makes governors in this state.

The heated talk about dissections among the Tammany leaders, and the few desertions from the ranks have been magnified into big political deals and combinations, but the fact is, the organization is stronger today than it ever was in its history.

Blaine's Fight Begun. Secretary Blaine has an organ in New York, and his campaign has been fairly opened. The New York Recorder, under the management of George W. Turner, who recently secured control of it, has been changed to republican paper, and it is strongly supporting Blaine in its news columns if not editorially. In a long dispatch from Bar Harbor the other day The Recorder told how Mr. Blaine was regaining health and vigor, and was directing the affairs of his department by telegraph in a manner that would soon convince the country that he was a strong man again, mentally as well as physically. Every day he goes to the telegraph office, secures a direct wire to Washington, and everything in the state department requiring attention is reported to him in full, and his orders are wired back. In the same manner he discusses public affairs with the president at length. If The Recorder's story is true, the present seat of government is not at Washington or Cape May, but at Bar Harbor, and James G. Blaine is the governor.

North Carolina Crop Conditions. Raleigh, N. C., June 21.—[Special.]—The state weather crop bulletin for this week, issued last night, says the weather has been the most favorable experienced for a long time. The temperature is considerably in excess, sunshine abundant and occasional showers. In consequence, crops have made a marked improvement. Grass is getting under control somewhat, though still very abundant. The wheat harvest is now progressing, and has prevented the farmers from devoting much time to the cultivation of crops. Farm labor is reported difficult to obtain. Cotton shows the least improvement. It is not all cut yet, and the stand continues poor. Tobacco has made a fine start. The wheat harvest will probably be completed next week. The yield will be a good average, and of excellent quality. Another favorable week will enable the farmers to bring forward nearly up to date. It will give a better outlook to crop prospects. The condition of crops average about the same now in all districts.

Tragedy in North Carolina. A White Man and a Negro Woman Killed by Unknown Parties. Washington, June 21.—A special to The Post from Winston, N. C., says that two murders were committed last night in Winston. The parties killed were a white man named John Smith, a railroad bridge builder, and a colored married woman named Mary Gains, at whose house the killing took place, the white man having taken refuge there when pursued by three unknown men. William Walker, white, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the crime, but the two other white men connected with the affair have so far eluded arrest.

THREW HIS SON INTO THE SEA. A Steamer Passenger Becomes Suddenly Insane. New York, June 21.—The steamer La Breteigne, which arrived here today from Havre, reported that Joseph Feys, aged forty-six years, a steamer passenger, native of Switzerland, while conversing with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, suddenly dragged his five-year-old son, Pierre, from his mother's arms and threw him into the sea. The child was lost, and the father, who was apparently insane, was seized by officers of the ship and put in irons. He had threatened to throw all his children overboard.

THE QUEEN FOR PEACE.

HER LETTER TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. WOULD BE BETTER TO GRANT HOME RULE.

Than to Keep Up the Conflict—At Least that Is the Liberal Construction of the Matter.

LONDON, June 21.—The position of the queen in English politics is usually supposed to be generally passive. In foreign politics she has been known, since the life of the prince consort threw some light upon the business life of royalty, to be greatly interested. But with internal English politics she has hitherto been credited with interfering little. At an opportune moment, when the conservative scheme of local self-government for Ireland is about to be contrasted with Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals, her majesty has permitted the publication of a confidential communication which she sent to the archbishop of Canterbury on the eve of another crisis in Irish political history, the introduction of a bill for the disestablishment of the church in Ireland.

The inference is that her majesty desires to make Archbishop Tait's memoirs the medium of divulging what her attitude was then, with the application of information to the present. Her majesty did not approve the disestablishment policy, but she accepted the decision of the country and commons, and used her influence to induce the lords on the one hand to accept the bill and Mr. Gladstone to take conciliatory methods with the lords.

The archbishop of Canterbury was her mediator and go-between, and throughout the progress of the disestablishment bill, went through an active period of wire pulling, and lobbying which would have strained the nerves of a professional politician.

When the bill went into the lords, the general expectation was that they would reject it, and that another of those constitutional crises would arise which threaten the existence of the upper house, as now constituted.

The fate of the monarchy is so reasonably associated in the mind of her majesty with that of the hereditary upper house as to create alarm when the position of the latter appears menaced. Undoubtedly if the peers had rejected the disestablishment bill, Mr. Gladstone would have been backed by the enraged country, and the always impending agitation to disestablish the peers as a legislative body would have received a dangerous momentum. The queen wrote to the archbishop:

"Considering the circumstances under which the measure has come to the house of lords, the queen has been deeply grieved to find that the probable effect of its absolute rejection in that house, carried as it has been, in overwhelming majority, would be to put the country, chosen expressly to speak the feeling of the country on the question, there seems no reason to suppose that the result of the vote would lead to a different result. The rejection of the bill, therefore, would only serve to bring the two houses into collision, and so prolong the dangerous agitation of the subject."

These words, pregnant of application in the early future, are being quoted throughout the liberal press as proof, in anticipation that the queen, accepting the verdict of the country on home rule, will use all her power and personal influence to prevent the lords from opposing it.

London, June 21.—Disquieting rumors are current about cotton troubles in Liverpool, but it is hoped the excellent clearing house system, compelling weak operatives to close unwise bargains before becoming too deeply involved, will avert serious difficulty.

Manchester lacks a similar system, but a more cautious policy has been pursued there, and it is altogether probable that the only result will be a heavy pressure on firms weak financially.

SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS. Trouble Expected at Any Moment in South Nashville, Tenn., June 21.—[Special.]—Varmintown, in South Nashville, was again excited tonight, and a serious riot seemed imminent. An extra force of police has been in the neighborhood since last Tuesday night's trouble. War has been declared by the negroes, and it is only a question of time when there will be a bloody affair.

The watchman guarding Foster's stable to prevent its being burned was shot at by two negroes about 10 o'clock tonight and a crowd of about 100 gathered, and a force of about twenty-five police appeared on the scene and prevented trouble. Two companies of military have been sleeping on their arms for three nights past, and when the first shots were heard these were telephoned for, and marched to the scene of the trouble, each of the forty men having twenty rounds of ammunition.

A telephone message received at midnight stated that all is quiet, and that the crowds have been dispersed.

The President at Church. PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A special to The Ledger from Cape May Point says President Harrison, Mrs. Williams and Miss Warfield attended morning service at the Beadle Memorial Presbyterian church, Mrs. Harrison did not attend church, but spent the morning looking after the children who were on the beach with their nurses. In the afternoon a heavy rain storm kept the presidential family in doors.

Burning of a Postoffice. BRIMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—An incendiary fire last night burned the postoffice at McAnnabans Springs, Morgan county. All the postoffice records, stamps, etc., were burned, together with the stock of goods in the store where the postoffice was kept. Loss, \$1,500.

Death of Mrs. Brantley. LAKE CITY, Fla., June 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Carrie E. Brantley, wife of Captain T. M. Brantley, proprietor of the Central hotel in this city, died today at noon, having been ill for several months. The family will leave for Forsyth, Ga., tonight, their former home.

Open for Business. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 21.—The Chattanooga Southern railway has been completed from this city to Gadsden, Ala., a distance of seventy-two miles, and a regular train service will commence tomorrow.

Killed by Lightning. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 21.—[Special.]—John Humphreys, a prosperous merchant and a man of a family, was instantly killed this morning about 8 o'clock by lightning.

Lightning's Effect on a Hen. WAYNESBORO, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—Mr. M. B. Gray reports that lightning frightened one of the hens in his yard, and that she evinced her uneasiness by setting up a "cackle." This was kept up without the slightest intermission from Friday afternoon until Saturday night. The cock became superstitious, and stopped the racket by cutting off the direct communication between the mouth and the lungs. The cock had doubtless been reading Dr. Hawthorne's sermon, when he showed, from the teachings of Paul, that fowls should keep silence.

IT JUMPED THE TRACK.

AND WENT TUMBLING DOWN AN EMBANKMENT. ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN. One Coach Split in Two and Others Badly Smashed—One Killed and Thirty Others Persons Injured.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—An excursion train of fifteen cars which left this city this afternoon on the Nickel Plate railway, jumped the track near Dover, O., and seven cars were wrecked. The train was loaded with street railway employees and their families, who were going to Oak Point, a pleasure resort on the lake shore. One man was killed and more than thirty persons injured.

When the accident occurred the train was running about thirty miles an hour. The engine went down an embankment on one side, seven cars being thrown across the rails in both directions. One coach was split in two, and the others were badly smashed. Rogers, the man killed, was caught in the wreck and had to be chopped out.

The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping. Farmers living near the scene of the accident came to the scene, and the injured were taken care of until a corps of physicians, sent from Cleveland, arrived on the scene. The seriously wounded were then brought to the city and taken to hospitals. The engine was running backwards at the time of the smash-up, though it is said the accident was due to the spreading of the rails. The loss to the company will amount to several thousand dollars. The track will not be cleared before tomorrow.

THE STATE FAIR MATTER. How Can the Premium Committee Act in the Face of the Conference?

MACON, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—It was thought that the conference held in Macon last night between representatives of the Georgia Agricultural Society and the city of Macon had established a basis on which the entire state fair trouble could be settled and that doubt no longer existed as to whether or not the fair would be held in Macon next fall, but that it was now practically assured that the fair would be held elsewhere.

THE CONFERENCE. The CONFERENCE today contained a special from Macon which gave the substance or the result of the conference last night. Here is the agreement in full:

1. The city to reimburse the State Agricultural Society in the sum of \$89 for sundry small claims agreed to by the city.

2. That the matter of four hundred and odd dollars, the same being cost of making the fair grounds, be paid to the city by the city.

3. That the matter of paying the bills for sprinkling and night watchman be left to arbitration of three arbitrators.

4. The parties representing the agricultural society agree to withdraw bills for the city of Macon, and to accept of the city of Macon, the same as settlement in full of all matters pending in shape of accounts between the two bodies represented.

5. The city to reimburse the State Agricultural Society in the sum of \$89 for sundry small claims agreed to by the city.

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22. The parties representing the agricultural society agree to withdraw bills for the city of Macon, and to accept of the city of Macon, the same as settlement in full of all matters pending in shape of accounts between the two bodies represented.

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and its location is in the

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THE HOME-SICK SOUL.

THE TALMAGE'S DISCOURSE AT THE TABERNACLE.

By Rev. Dr. Talmage.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21.—[Special.]—

The Talma's sermon this morning was an

appeal to young men. Numbers of these

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